The Age and Structural Position of the Granite (Cont.)

the late Cimmerian granite porphyries. The authors state their opinion that the early and late Cimmerian granitoidal rocks are genetically related and are derived from the same magmatic source.

Card 4/4 Ye. P. M.

15-57-4-4899

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 4, p 123 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Grigor'yev, Iv. F., Dolomanova, Ye. I.

TITLE: Tin Ores Transitional Between Cassiterite-Quartz and Cassiterite-Sulfide (Ob olovorudnykh mestorozhdeniyakh perekhodnykh tipov mezhdu mestorozhdeniyami kassiterito-kvartsevoy i kassiterito-sul'fidnoy formatsii)

PERIODICAL: Tr. In-ta geol. rud. mestorozhd. petrogr., mineralogii i geokhimii, 1956, Nr 3, pp 279-301

ABSTRACT: The authors have arrived at the conclusion that tin ores which are transitional between cassiterite-quartz and cassiterite-sulfide formations should be classed as a separate cassiterite-quartz-sulfide formation. These formations are different in a number of geological and mineralogical characteristics. The ore-bearing intrusives of granitoids, with which such deposits are genetically associated, are intruded

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Tin Ores Transitional (Cont.)

along large regional tectonic dislocations; the fissures produced by these dislocations contain the ore. The formations are associated with the zone of exocontact and lie in sandstone-shale rocks, granites, effusives, etc. The ore-bearing intrusives are of small dimensions and are of the "fissure" type. In composition they represent granite-porphyries, or granodiorite-porphyries (the Little Khingan Mountains), and granodiorites (Yana-Adychi region). At the same time, a direct genetic connection of the cassiterite-quartz-sulfide formations with the intrusives has been established only for certain locations in the trans-Baikal area; here the association is with granite-porphyries. Tin ore deposits of the cassiterite-quartz-sulfide formation are represented by network zones, stockwork zones, brecciated zones, fissured zones, and lenses. The mineral composition of the ores in the cassiterite-quartz-sulfide formations is unique, since it includes minerals characteristic of both the cassiterite-quartz and the cassiterite-sulfide formations. Chief minerals are:

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Tin Ores Transitional (Cont.)

1) ore minerals -- arsenopyrite, pyrrhotine, sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, cassiterite, tungstenite, and scheelite; 2) non-ore minerals -- tourmaline, chlorite, muscovite, quartz, topaz, and fluorite. Ores of the given formation are multi-stage. Changes in the vicinity of the veins are expressed in greisenization, tourmalinazation, chloritization, sericitization, and quartzification. Thus the ores in these formations are characterized by lack of the genetic features of the cassiterite-quartz and cassiterite-sulfide formations. This is caused not only by the composition of the postmagmatic solutions themselves, but also by the geologic and structural environment in which these formations originated. Industrially, tin ores of the transitional type represent large reserves of low-grade ore; they sometimes contain tungstenite and other values.

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GRIGOR'YEV, Iv. F.; DOLOMANOVA, Ye.I.

Genetic types of tin ore deposits in Transbaikalia. Trudy MGRI 29: 38-51 '56. (MLRA 10:4)
(Transbaikalia--Tin ores)

GRIGOR'YEV, Iv.F.

Letter to the editor; history of the study of greisens in the U.S.S.R. Biul. MOIP. Otd. geol. 31 no.15:117-118 S-O '56. (MLRA 10:3)

(Greisen)

GRIGOR'YEV, Iv. F. [redacted] Doc Geol-Min Sci -- (diss) "Geology, mineralogy, and genesis of tin and tin-and-tungsten deposits in the Zabaykal'ye." Mos, 1957. 57 pp 20 cm. (Min of Higher Education. Mos Geological Prospecting Inst im S. Ordzhonikidse. Chair of Mineralogy), 120 copies. (KL, 13-57, 97)

GRIGOR'YEV, I.F.

Relation of tin mineralization to [illegible]

[illegible] different compn. in relation to Sn ore bodies of the Trans- [illegible]. The dikes were [illegible] (1) those of acid compn. and (2) those of neutral and basic compn. Among dikes of the second group are preore, interore, and postore dikes. Chem. analyses of dike rocks and the mineralogical compn. of [illegible] porphyrites are given. [illegible] references. Andrei S. [illegible]

Grigor'yev, Iv.F.

AUTHOR: Grigor'yev, Iv.F. 11-8-2/14

TITLE: Genesis of Tin and Tin-Tungsten Deposits of the Trans-Baykal Area (Genezis olovyannykh i olovyanno-vol framovykh mestorozhdeniy Zabaykal'ya)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geologicheskaya, 1957, # 8, p 16-30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author gives an account of the conclusions concerning genetic interrelations of the various types of tin-ore deposits in the Trans-Baykal area. He develops a concept of the various ways of tin transfer and conditions for cassiterite deposition. On the basis of special studies the author is of the opinion that tin and tungsten are not generated in the surrounding rocks but are brought in by the magma from the seats where they were originated in the silicate envelope. The age of the granitic intrusions and of deposits themselves is Mesozoic. The author distinguishes the following types of tin-tungsten containing rocks:

1. The formation of cassiterite-containing granites. This type of tin mineralization was discovered by the geologists of the Vostsibolovo Combine and the Chita Geologic Administration in the upper-stream of the Bylyry river, in

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Genesis of Tin and Tin-Tungsten Deposits of the Trans-Baykal Area

the southern part of the Daurskiy ridge

2. The formation of cassiterite pegmatites. Bodies (dikes and veins) of the cassiterite pegmatites were originated in two stages: magmatogeneous and metasomatic. There are two genetic types in this formation: cassiterite-columbite-tantalite greisenized pegmatites occurring in the Malo-Kulundinskoye deposit and cassiterite-spodumene greisenized pegmatites occurring in the Davitinskoye deposit. The cassiterite in these both types of pegmatites is characterized by the high content of niobium and tantalum, from 1 % to almost 6 %.

3. The cassiterite-feldspar-quartz formation. There are two genetic types in this formation: tin-bearing feldspar-quartz veins (the Imalkinskoye deposit) and tin-bearing topaz-feldspar-quartz veins (the second section of the Etikinskoye deposit)

4. The formation of cassiterite-containing skarns. Skarns were discovered in the Ushmunskoye, Zverinoye and Kuteshinskoye tin-tungsten deposit areas between the rivers of Gazimura and Arguni.

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Genesis of Tin and Tin-Tungsten Deposits of the Trans-Baykal Area

5. The cassiterite-quartz formation. Deposits of this formation are most widely spread in the Trans-Baykal area. Among them are the Budyumkanskoye, Badzhirayevskoye, Ononskoye and other deposits.

6. The cassiterite-quartz-sulfide formation. There are 4 different gentic types of this formation: the cassiterite-quartz-arsenopyrite type (the Ingodinskoye deposit); the cassiterite-wolframite-quartz-sulfide type (the Sherlovogorskoye deposit), and the cassiterite-turmalin-chlorite-amphibolic type (the Talovskoye deposit).

7. The cassiterite-sulfide formation. In the Smirnovskoye deposit cassiterite occurs in a close association with sulfides. The ore bodies are massive sulfide ores of diverse composition. In some cases prevail pyrrhotine and arsenopyrite(the Khapcheranginskoye deposit), in other cases galenite and sphalerite (the Smirnovskoye deposit), and in still others pyrite (the Yuzhno-Kharatuyskoye deposit).

The author arrived at the following general conclusions:

1. Tin ores are connected with granitoids of various composition.

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2. The ore deposition in the tin and tin-tungsten deposits

Genesis of Tin and Tin-Tungsten Deposits of the Trans-Baykal Area

proceeded under different conditions.

3. Processes of somatosis played apparently a great role in the alteration of the composition of ore-bearing solutions.

The article contains 2 figures, 1 table and 18 Slavic references.

ASSOCIATION: Moscow Geologic-Prospecting Institute imeni S. Ordzhonikidze (Moskovskiy geologorazvedochnyy institut im.S.Ordzhonikidze)

SUBMITTED: 16 January, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Grigor'yev, I.F.

Smirnovskite, a new mineral of the thorium fluosilicophosphate group. I. P. Grigor'ev and K. I. Polushkina. *Zapiski Vsesoyuz. Mineral. Obshchestva* 86, 607-21(1957)

In eastern Transbaikalia, the Sn ore deposits of Etykinsk are characterized by the occurrence of cassiterite-topaz quartz amazonite veins; a peculiar new mineral was observed called smirnovskite. The country rocks are metamorphic Lower Jurassic sandy slates, gravels, and coal seams in contact with amazonite granites, plagioporphyries, and common porphyries. The ores in the veins contain cassiterite, wolframite, columbite, with zinnwaldite, followed by rutile, ajatite, magnetite, fluorite, stannite, pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, triplite, and galena. In the oxidation zone are kaolinite, halloysite, dickite, montmorillonite, sellaite, geerksutite, colloform [illegible], rhodochrosite, scorodite, and reinerite. Smirnovskite occurs in two generations, the first (richer) generation on salbands in a typical pneumatogenic high-temp. paragenesis with cassiterite, topaz, and quartz, also crystal between scaly zinnwaldite. Characteristic is the replacement of this smirnovskite by topaz and cassiterite, or secondary salbides. The second, low-temp., generation shows smirnovskite crystals around cassiterite, or intergrowths with it, or inclusions in fluorite, galena, and triplite. Smirnovskite shows indistinct, perhaps tetragonal, crystal forms of prismatic habit, usually in aggregates not larger than 1 × 1 to 3 × 6 mm. Color is variable with different states of weathering, from dark-brown to red-orange or yellow-brown, and even nearly colorless. Often the color is banded and striated. Smirnovskite is a typical metamict product of an unknown mineral, highly hydrated; fatty luster, fracture conchoidal, no cleavage; hardness about 5; d. 4.68; isotropic, with occasional anisotropic portions with $\gamma = 1.682$; $\alpha = 1.678$? very low birefringence, uniaxial, pos. In the dark-brown crystals n is about 1.702-1.718. The differential-thermal curves show dehydration effects between 100° and 250°, all the H_2O is lost at 500°; between 300° and

GRIGOR'EV, I.F.; DOLIVO... E.I.

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1100° also distinct losses of F and a vol. increase are observed. A slight exothermic effect between 600° and 700° may indicate the recrystn. of the metamict substance. X-ray amorphous; above 800° distinct lines of thorianite (a_0 = 5.56 A.) appear indicating an incongruent decompn. Four chem. analyses are given, which show the highly complex compn. of smirnovskite. It contains rare earths; the analyses correspond to the type formulae (Th, Ca, Ce...)-[OH][(P,Si,Al)(O,F,OH)$_4$], or the same with 0.3 mols. H_2O. The anionic group indicates the complex phosphato-aluminosilicate type; F^- and OH^- are also variable. In the cations, the replacement of Th by Ca, further by Ce, La, Gd... is also characteristic. The mineral is easily changed to orange-yellow hydration products as aureoles. This decompn. is illustrated by the results of semiquant. microchem. and spectral exams. of the weathering residues. X-ray spectrograms demonstrate enrichment in U, Pb, Nd, and Pr in the colorless smirnovskite variety. This shows a strong green luminescence in ultraviolet light whereas the dark-brown mineral does not show any luminescence (extinction effect by Fe content). Smirnovskite is compared with auerlite but it contains less ThO_2 but more rare earths and P_2O_5 than this. The H_2O contents are similar in both; smirnovskite, however, contains much F^- which is absent in auerlite, and this contains CO_2 which is absent in smirnovskite. In its exterior aspect, another so-called smirnovskite from pegmatites of eastern Kazakhstan resembles metamict Ta-Nb ores like ampangabeite, or orangite (thorite) from Norway. This smirnovskite variety has no rare earths, and also no SiO_2, but contains U. W. E.

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GRIGOR'YEV, I.F.; DOLOMANOVA, Ye.I.

Gearksite. Trudy Min.muz. no.10:185-186 '59. (MIRA 16:8)
(Gearksite) (Transbaikalia--Gearksutite)

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SO: Sum. No. 521, 2 Jun 55

GRIGOR'YEVA, V.A., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Leningrad)

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Klin.med.33 no.6:69-71 Je '55. (MLRA 8:12)

1. Iz propedevticheskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki (dir.--deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. M.D.Tushinskiy) I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. akad. I.P.Pavlova.
(OSTEITIS DEFORMANS, compl.
hypertension, diag.)
(HYPERTENSION, compl.
osteitis deformans, diag.)

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1. Institute of Biochemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian S.S.R., Kiyev.
(PHOSPHORUS COMPOUNDS) (MUSCLE)

GRIGOR'YEVA, V.A.

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1. Iz fakul'tetskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. T.S. Istamanova) i propedevticheskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. M.D.Tushinskiy) I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.P.Pavlova.

(OXYGEN, therapeutic use,
pulm. emphysema with resp. insuf. eff. on alkaline reserve (Rus))
(ACID-BASE EQUILIBRIUM,
alkaline reserve, eff. of oxygen ther. of pulm. emphysema with resp. insuff. (Rus))
(RESPIRATION,
insuff. in pulm. emphysema, eff. of oxygen. ther. on alkaline reserve (Rus))
(EMPHYSEMA, PULMONARY, complications,
resp. insuff., eff. of oxygen ther. on alkaline reserve (Rus))

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1. Institut biokhimii AN UkrSSR (dir.- akademik A.V. Palladin) i Institut zoologii AN UkrSSR (dir.- doktor biolog. nauk P.M. Mezhuga).

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GRIGOR'YEVA, V. G.

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mens from Far-Northern regions were studied in situ under
conditions of day-long illumination by the sun. Birch
shows continuous photosynthesis during the polar summer,
but displays a sharp night-time decline of photosynthesis in
the latter part of the season when sun sets. However, po-
tatoes showed a cessation of activity during the "night"
period regardless of the season, i.e. regardless of illumina-
tion. This is explained by the fact that the potato plant is
native to the lower latitudes and normally dark night pe-
riods, while the polar birch established in the high latitudes
includes the 24 hour day in its normal processes.
G. M. Kosolapoff

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(Carbinol) (Phosphorus tribromide) (Phosphorus trichloride)

GRIGOR'YEVA, V. I.

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1,1-Dimethylcyclopropane. Ya. M. Slobodin, V. I. Grigor'eva, and Ya. E. Shmutyakovskii (Inst. for Petroleum Treatment & Synthetic Fuels, Leningrad). *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 23, 1193–7(1953); cf. Ipat'ev, *Zhur. Russ. Khim. Obshchestva* 27, 387(1895); 30, 402(1898).—Br with 1,1-dimethylcyclopropane yields 50% BrCMeBrCH$_2$Br and 50% BrCMe$_2$CH$_2$Br. Cleavage of Br from this mixt. yields Me$_2$C:CHMeBr and MeEtC:CH$_2$. To 35 g. KOH in 150 ml. EtOH was added in 2 hrs. at 40° 30 ml. EtOH, 30 g. iso-PrCHO, and 130 ml. 28% formalin, and the mixt. concd. after 12 hrs. at 80° and extd. with Et$_2$O, yielding 50% *Me$_2$C(CH$_2$OH)$_2$*, b$_{760}$ 201–4°, m. 120°. This (0.25 mole) treated with ice cooling with 0.25 mole PBr$_3$, then warmed to 100° and finally to 150° 18 hrs., quenched in H$_2$O, and extd. with Et$_2$O, gave 40% *Me$_2$C(CH$_2$Br)$_2$*, b$_{14}$ 68°, b$_{760}$ 182–3°, d_4^{20} 1.0776, n_D^{20} 1.5047, Raman spectrum (cm.$^{-1}$) 157(2), 212(2), 274(8), 320(3), 372(1), 404(1), 443(7), 504(0.5), 611(10), 668(8), 703(5), 756(0.5), 803(3), 884(2), 910(3), 959(3), 1078(2), 1152(2), 1200(0.5), 1265(5), 1420(4), and 1455(4). This (0.25 mole) added slowly to a refluxing mixt. of 90 ml. EtOH, 5 ml. H$_2$O, and 1 g.-atom Zn dust gave 90–3% *1,1-dimethylcyclopropane* (I), b. 21°, d_4^{20} 0.6618 (sealed pycnometer), n_D^{20} 1.3863, Raman spectrum 172(1), 182(1), 350(3), 500(2), 632(1), 685(8), 733(0.5), 799(1), 836(6), 890(10), 1058(7), 1126(3), 1180(0.5), 1214(2), 1230(3), 1290(1), 1321(0), 1389(0.5), 1452(4), 2737(3), 2869(8), 2895(7), 2930(9), 2955(5), 2985(20), and 3041(4) (cf. Cleveland, *et al.*, *C.A.* 42, 4596). This (13 g.) treated with cooling with 31.5 g. Br gave 82% *dibromide*, *CH$_2$Br$_2$*, b$_{760}$ 64.5°, and 18% *tribromide*, b$_{17}$ 110–14°, d_4^{20} 1.9761, n_D^{20} 1.5366. The dibromide with Zn dust gave 73% hydrocarbon, b. 30.5–3.0°, d_4^{20} 0.6530, n_D^{20} 1.3810, Raman spectrum 265(1), 318(1), 390(2), 430(2), 525(3), 583(3), 611(1), 769(10), 924(1), 1012(1), 1189(1), 1240(1), 1334(2), 1380(3), 1428(1), 1455(3), 1601(1), 1618(2), 1652(8), and 1680(6), which corresponded to the spectrum of a mixt., of 40% Me$_2$C:CHMe and 60% MeEtC:CH$_2$. Further comparison of the Raman spectra of the dibromide obtained from I with that of the 40:60 mixt. of trimethylethylene and unsym. methylethylethylene bromides showed their complete identity. Hydrogenation of I over Ni-kieselguhr at 150° gave isopentane, b. 27.5–8.0°, d_4^{20} 0.6185, n_D^{20} 1.3337, Raman spectrum 331(1), 358(3), 392(2), 414(1), 462(1), 528(3), 630(1), 668(1), 685(8), 767(8), 840(2), 875(2), 874–(1), 933(10), 1061(7), 1128(0.5), 1215(2), 1280(1), 1325(7), 1343(2), 1389(6), 1452(7), 1699(7), 2738(0.5), 2866(7), 2895(1), 2923(6), 2954(5), 2965(4), 2988(8), and 3064(2).

G. M. Kosolapoff

(2)

GRIGOR'YEVA, V. I.

Synthesis of 1,1-dialkylcyclopropanes from aldehydes. Ya. M. Slobodin, V. I. Grigor'eva, and Ya. E. Shmutyakovskii (Sci. Research Inst. Petroleum Processing and Artificial Liquid Fuel, Leningrad). *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 23, 1065–7(1953).—The following method is a generally useful synthesis of 1,1-dialkylcyclopropanes. To 17 g. KOH in 75 ml. EtOH was slowly added at 40° a mixt. of 22 g. $Me_2EtCHCHO$, 65 ml. 28% formalin, and 30 ml. EtOH, the mixture was then heated 18 hrs. to 80°, concd., extd. with Et_2O 5–6 hrs., and the ext. distd., yielding 55% $MeEtC(CH_2OH)_2$, b_{10} 111–14°, m. 43°. This with an equimolar amt. of PBr_3 heated to 100°, and finally 18 hrs. at 150° gave 25% *1,3-dibromo-2-methyl-2-ethylpropane*, b_4 78°, b_{10} 92°, d_{20} 1.6978, n_D^{20} 1.5073; Raman spectrum 189(2), 242(3), 312(1), 390(0.5), 371(1), 430(2), 444(2), 501(2), 537(0.5), 606(7), 655(10), 705(2) 739(6), 778(2), 826(3), 878(4), 889(1), 928(2), 980(1), 1035(1), 1172(0.5), 1192(0.5), 1256(2), 1368(0.5), 1441(0.5) and 1460(0.5) cm.$^{-1}$. This (14.5 g.) added gradually to boiling mixt. of 31 g. Zn dust, 45 ml. EtOH, and 5 ml. H_2O yielded on continuous distn. of the reaction products from the mixt., 63% *1-methyl-1-ethylcyclopropane*, b. 60.5–7.0°, d_{20} 0.7013, n_D^{20} 1.3888. Raman spectrum: 199(0.5), 265(0.5), 392(1), 415(1), 435(1), 519(1), 479(4), 674(10), 750(1), 788(1), 871(1), 895(1), 951(7), 1003(1), 1007(4), 1116(2), 1206(3), 1286(3), 1384(1), 1435(3), 1450(3), 2933(6), 2966(6), 2994(20), and 3058(5). Similarly, 46.4 g. Me_2CHCH_2CHO, 60 ml. EtOH, 130 ml. 28% formalin, and 35 g. KOH in 150 ml. EtOH gave 46% $HOCH_2CMe(CHMe_2)CH_2OH$, b_{10} 130–40°, m. 56–7°, which with PBr_3 gave 32% $BrCH_2CMe(CHMe_2)CH_2Br$, b_{10} 123–5°, d_{20} 1.5108, n_D^{20} 1.5073, which with Zn dust as above gave 77% *1-methyl-1-isopropylcyclopropane*, b. 82°, d_{20} 0.7215, n_D^{20} 1.4090; Raman spectrum was: 271(2), 399(2), 348(2), 372(1), 392(1), 429(3), 501(2), 649(1), 663(10), 715(1), 778(1), 841(8), 849(5) 933(9), 1004(6), 1049(2), 1084(2), 1124(4), 1158(4), 1198(2), 1228(1), 1258(7), 1313(3), 1358(2), 1390(2), 1452(5), 1448(9), 1461(6), 2874(10), 2905(21), 2930(4), 2960(8), 2983(8), and 3063(2). G. M. K.

GRIGOR'YEVA, V. I. USSR.

Action of phosphorus trichloride and tribromide on dimethylcyclopropylcarbinol. Ya. M. Slobodin, V. I. Grigor'eva, and Ya. E. Shmutzkovskii (Petroleum Processing Inst., Leningrad). *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 23, 1873-7(1953); (*C. C.A.* 46, 10111*h*, 10112*c*.—Dimethylcyclopropylcarbinol (I) and PCl_3 yield up to 60% abnormal product: *5-chloro-3-methyl-2-pentene* (II), along with *isopropenylcyclopropane* (III). PBr_3 and I yield only the abnormal product: *5-bromo-3-methyl-2-pentene* (IV). I was prepd. from MeMgI and acetylcyclopropane; pure I b. 122–3°, d_{20} 0.8816, n_D^{20} 1.4338. To 20 g. PCl_3 in 150 ml. dry Et_2O was added a little pyridine, followed by a mixt. of 40 g. I and 16 g. pyridine at 20–5°; after 0.5 hr. at room temp. the mixt. was quenched in ice-H_2O and the org. layer was distd. yielding 8 g. crude hydrocarbon, b. 54–78°, and 20.5 g. crude chloride, b. 129–33°. Redistn. gave III, b. 70–2°, d_{20} 0.7514, n_D^{20} 1.4260. Distn. of the chloride yielded pure II, b. 132–4°, d_{20} 0.9164, n_D^{20} 1.4468. Ozonolysis of II gave Me_2CO peroxide, m. 129°, and $ClCH_2CH_2CO_2H$, m. 38°. Hydrolysis of II with 10% K_2CO_3 gave I, but in impure condition, as some unchanged II was still present and the product showed a Raman line at 1674 cm.$^{-1}$, indicating that along with I, the hydrolysis gave some 2-methyl-2-penten-5-ol. II added to hot soln. of KOH in $EtOCH_2CH_2OH$ gave 70% 3-methyl-1,4-pentadiene (V), b. 78.5–7.0°, n_D^{20} 1.4168; the product readily gave an adduct with maleic anhydride (cf. Farmer and Warren, *C.A.*, 36, 1673). III obtained in the original reaction contained some 3% diene, as shown by quant. detn. of maleic anhydride adds. Reaction of 20 g. I with 60 g. PBr_3 under the above conditions gave 80% IV, b. 154–8°, d_{20} 1.2506, n_D^{20} 1.4780; with KOH in $EtOCH_2CH_2OH$ it gave V. Raman spectra given. G. M. K.

GREKOV, A.P.; GRIGOR'YEVA, V.I.

Synthesis of some amino-1,3,4-oxadiazoles. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.12:4012-4015 D '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Oxadiazole)

[redacted]

[redacted] V. I.

[redacted] of determining fibrinogen in the blood plasma in differential [redacted] of cancer and tuberculosis of the lungs. Vop. onk. 11 no.10:16-[redacted] 65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Kafedra legochnogo tuberkuleza (zav. -- prof. A.Ya.TSigel'nik) i Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.P.Pavlova.

ACC NR: AP6021423 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/011/0022/0022

INVENTOR: Grigor'yeva, V. I.; Krasovitskiy, B. M.; Mil'ner, R. S.

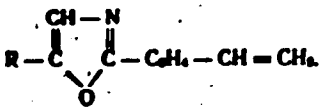
ORG: None

TITLE: A method for producing luminescent monomers, Class 12, No. 182162 [announced by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Single Crystals (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monokristallov)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 11, 1966, 22

TOPIC TAGS: monomer, luminescent material

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for producing luminescent monomers of the general formula



where R is an aromatic radical. 2-[bromomethylphenyl]-5-aryloxazole is interacted with triphenylphosphine, paraform and lithium methylate.

SUB CODE: 07, 11/ SUBM DATE: 15Mar65

Card 1/1 UDC: 547.787.1'53.024.07

BETARCHUKOV, R. A., BARBEL', I. E., GRIGOR'EVA, V. I., DYMSHITZ, L. A.

The distinguished Russian scientist Vasilii Vasil'evich Chirkovskii.
Vest. oft. 29:3, May-June 50. p. 5-8

CIML 19, 5, Nov., 1950

GRIDOR'EVA, V. I.

Histologic studies on the preservation of rabbit's cornea by means of refrigeration. Vest. oft. 29:3, May-June 50. p. 14-9

1. Of the Eye Clinic (Head—Prof. V. V. Chirkovskiy) of First Leningrad Medical Institute imeni Academician I. P. Pavlov and of the Department of Experimental Histology and Tissue Cultures (Head—Academician N. G. Khlopin), Institute of Experimental Medicine of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

CLML 19, 5, Nov., 1950

GRIGOR'YEVA, V.I.

Vitality of corneal cellular elements preserved by means of refrigeration. Vopr. klin. eksper. oft., Moskva no. 1:113-121 1952.

1. Leningrad. (CLML 22:4)

GRIGOR'YEVA, V.I.

Histological processes in the retina following transplantation. Vest. oft., Moskva 31 no.2:35-40 Mar-Apr 1952. (CLML 22:1)

1. Of the Eye Clinic (Director -- Prof. V. V. Chirkovskiy), First Leningrad Medical Institute imeni Academician I. P. Pavlov.

GRIGOR'YEVA, V. A. V. I.

"The Healing of Corneal Wounds." Dr Med Sci, First Leningrad Medical Inst, Leningrad, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 2, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

GRIGOR'YEVA, V.I., dotsent; BATARCHUKOV, R.A., dotsent, ispolnyayushchiy obyazannost' direktora.

Significance of organic reactivity in eye injuries. Vest.oft. 32 no.3:3-9 My-Je '53. (MLRA 6:8)

1. Glavnaya klinika I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademika I.P.Pavlova. (Eye--Wounds and injuries)

GRIGOR'YEVA, V.I., doktor meditsinskikh nauk

Experimental and histological study of the healing of corneal wounds. Vest.oft. 34 no.2:11-17 Mr-Ap '55. (MLRA 8:7)

1. Iz glaznoy kliniki (dir. prof. L.A.Dymshits) I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akad. I. P. Pavlova.
(WOUNDS AND INJURIES, experimental,
cornea, healing)
(CORNEA, wounds and injuries,
exper., healing)

GRIGOR'YEVA, V.I., doktor med. nauk

Peculiarities of the healing of eye wounds in man. Oft. zhur. 14 no.2:78-84 '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz Leningradskogo pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(EYE--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

GRIGOR'YEVA, V.I.; LIVSHITS, N.A.

Blood proteins in pulmonary tuberculosis patients. Lab.delo 6 no.1:8-11 Ja-Fe '60. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz kafedry tuberkuleza (zaveduyushchiy - prof. A.Ya. TSigel'nik) I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.P. Pavlova.
(BLOOD PROTEINS) (TUBERCULOSIS)

GRIGOR'YEVA, V.I.

Current status of ophthalmological aid for children. Vest. oft. 74 no.2:51-53 '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(OPHTHALMOLOGY) (PEDIATRICS)

KOSTINA, Z. I., kand. med. nauk; GRIGOR'YEVA, V. I.

Functional activity of the leucocytes in patients with pulmonary tuberculosis complicated by amyloidosis. Probl. tub. no.7:34-40 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz kafedry legochnogo tuberkuleza (zav. - prof. A. Ya Tsigel'nik) I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(TUBERCULOSIS) (LEUCOCYTES) (AMYLOIDOSIS)

TSIGEL'NIK, A.Ya.; KOSTINA, Z.I.; GRIGOR'YEVA, V.I.; AFANAS'YEV, I.V.
LEVITIN, Ya.M.; SHAPIRO, B.Ya. (Leningrad)

Pathogenesis of amyloidosis in tuberculous patients and diagnosis of its reversible forms. Klin.med. no.12:14-21 '61.
(MIRA 15:9)

1. Iz kafedry tuberkuleza (zav. - prof. A.Ya. TSigel'nik) I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.P. Pavlova.
(TUBERCULOSIS) (AMYLOIDOSIS)

GRIGOR'YEVA, V.I., prof.; KRAYCHIK, V.R.; SHUL'TS, V.A.; YAROSHETSKAYA, B.S.

Outpatient service to glaucoma patients. Trudy LPMI 31 no.2:40-47 '63.
(MIRA 17:10)

1. I[illegible] kafedry glaznykh bolezney Leningradskogo pediatricheskogo medi-
[illegible]go instituta i glaznogo otdeleniya Ob"yedinennoy bol'nitsy imeni
[illegible]eva, Leningrad.

GRIGOR'YEVA, V.I.

Some characteristics of the hemogram in pulmonary tuberculosis complicated by amyloidosis. Probl. tuberk. 41 no.4:76-77 '63
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz kafedry tuberkuleza legkikh (zav. - prof. A.Ya. TSigel'nik) I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademika Pavlova.

GRIGOR'YEVA, V.K.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5834

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut merzlotovedeniya

Issledovaniya po fizike i mekhanike merzlykh gruntov (Investigations in Frozen-Ground Physics and Mechanics) no. 4, Moscow, 1961. 251 p. Errata slip inserted. 1500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut merzlotovedeniya im. V. A. Obrucheva.

Resp. Eds.: Z. A. Nersesova and N. A. Tsytovich; Ed. of Publishing House: I. N. Nikolayeva; Tech. Ed.: V. V. Volkova.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for geocryologists and agriculturists.

COVERAGE: The collection was written by staff members of the Institut merzlotovedeniya, AN SSSR -- Institute of Permafrost Studies, AS USSR -- on the basis of their scientific research work conducted at the Laboratory of Physics and Mechanics of Frozen Ground. The articles in the first part

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Investigations in Frozen-Ground Physics (Cont.) SOV/5854

of the collection deal with the physics of the cryogenic processes. Physical and chemical investigations in this field were based on the "theory of chemical potential" developed by I. A. Tyutyunov, Doctor of Geological and Mineralogical Sciences. The works in the second part of the collection are of considerable interest as they concern problems of mechanics of frozen ground and ice and include important results of investigations in Antarctica dealing with the processes of ice flow and deformation and the structural strength of frozen ground. A new method for calculating the plastic viscous flow of ice-sheets is proposed by S. S. Vyalov; his deductions are based on the data of field observations which he undertook during the second Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956-1958). References follow each article.

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GRIGOR'YEVA, V.M.

Ferruginous chlorides containing cobalt from the serpentinite weathering surface. Kora vyvetr. no.9:24-28 '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

GRIGOR'YEVA, V. M.

GRIGOR'YEVA, V. M.: "The effect of vibration on the organism in pneumatic riveting of aircraft construction." Inst of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases Acad Med Sci USSR. Moscow, 1955. (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 22, 1956

GRIGORIYEVA, V. M.

"Effect of vibration on the organism in pneumatic riveting."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists and Infectionists, 1959.

GRIGOR'YEVA, V.M.

"Materials on the effect of vibration on the human body." Edited by E.TS. Andreeva-Galanina. Reviewed by V.M. Grigor'eva. Gig.truda i prof.zab. 3 no.5:58-59 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(VIBRATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (ANDREEVA-GALANINA, E.TS.)

GRIGOR'YEVA, V.M., kand.meditsinskikh nauk

Some problems in the hygienic study of industrial noises. Gig.i san. 25 no.9:94-98 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Is Instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy AMN SSSR.

(NOISE)

SHATALOV, N. N.; RYZHKOVA, M. N.; KOZLOV, L. A.; GLOTOVA, K. V.; GRIGOR'YEVA, V. M. (Moskva)

Some information on occupational pathology in persons servicing ultrasonic power installations. Gig. truda i prof. zab. 5 no.7: 28-33 Jl '61. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy AMN SSSR.

(ULTRASONIC WAVES—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

GRIGOR'YEVA, V. M.

Changes in the Dysentery Bacteriophage Due to the Effects of Temperature and Chemical Actions." Cand Med Sci, Central Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians, Moscow, 1955. (KL, No 15, Apr 55)

SO: Sum. No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions. (16).

GRIGOR'YEVA, V.M.

PRISELKOV, M.M.; GRIGOR'YEVA, V.M.

Modification of the properties of typhoid and dysentery (Flexner) bacilli under the effect of cobalt sulfate solutions. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. no.3:70-76 Mr '55. (MLRA 8:7)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo kontrol'nogo instituta imeni Tarasevicha (dir. S.I.Didenko).

(SALMONELLA TYPHOSA, effect of drugs on, cobalt sulfate)
(SHIGELLA, dysenteriae, eff. of cobalt sulfate)
(SULFATES, effects, cobalt, on Salmonella typhosa & Shigella dysenteriae)

PRISELKOV, M.M.; GRIGOR'YEVA, V.M.

Protective effect of cobalt sulfate in experimental typhoid fever in mice. Zhur.mikrobiol., epidem. i immun. 27 no.3:56 Mr' 56. (MLRA 9:7)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo kontrol'nogo instituta imeni L.A.Tarasevicha.
(TYPHOID FEVER, experimental,
eff. of cobalt sulfate, protective (Rus))
(COBALT, effects,
sulfate on exper. typhoid fever, protective (Rus))

Country : USSR
Category: Virology. Bacterial Viruses (Phages).

E

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 23, 1958, No 103494

Author : Grigor'yeva, V. M.
Inst :
Title : Comparative Study of the Activity of Phages by Different Methods

Orig Pub: Sb. Bakteriofagiya. Tbilisi, Gruzmedgiz, 1957, 225-238.

Abstract: A comparative study of specimens of dysentery phage subjected to various concentrations of quinosol, HCl, H_2O_2, temperature of 50-60°, freezing and thawing with subsequent maintenance at 4° for a year and a half has shown that the phage titer and

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the rate of multiplication of it are more resistant properties than the adsorptive capacity and the range of action. Quinosol and phenol depressed the lytic activity of cholera and dysentery phages. Of the antibotics tested as preservatives (biomycin, levomycetin and streptomycin) only biomycin (aureomycin) in concentrations of 1.5, 2.5 units per cubic centimeter did not reduce the phage activity. -- Ya. I. Rautenshteyn.

SHIRYAYEV, V.L.; AVERKH, V.V.; GRIGOR'YEVA, V.M.; BACHURINA, V.G.; SNEZHNOVA, L.P.; YERMOLOVA, O.B.; OGLOBLINA, L.S., red.; YAKOBSON, L.M., red.

[Antibiotics; collection of methodological instructions of the supervision and standardization of antibiotic preparations] Antibiotiki; sbornik metodicheskikh ukazanii po kontroliu i standartizatsii antibioticheskikh preparatov. Pod red. L.S.Ogloblinoi i L.M.IAkobson. Moskva, 1959. 134 p. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Gosudarstvennyy kontrol'nyy institut meditsinskikh biologicheskikh preparatov.

(ANTIBIOTICS)

YAKOBSON, L.M.; GRIGOR'YEVA, V.M.

Study of tetracyclines in human blood serum by means of electrophoresis. Antibiotiki 5 no.3:60-63 My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Otdel antibiotikov (rukovoditel' - prof. L.M.Yakobson) Gosudarstvennogo kontrol'nogo instituta meditsinskikh biologicheskikh preparatov imeni L.A.Tarasevicha.
(TETRACYCLINE) (SERUM) (PAPER ELECTROPHORESIS)

FIKHMAN, B.A.; GRIGOR'YEVA, V.M.

Numerical turbidity equivalent for the test organism spore suspensions used for the determination of the activity of antibiotics. Antibiotiki 5 no.4:105-107 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Gosudarstvennyy kontrol'nyy institut meditsinskikh biologicheskikh preparatov imeni L.A. Tarasevicha.
(ANTIBIOTICS) (BACTERIA, SPOREFORMING)

YAKOBSON, L.M.; EL'BERT, L.B.; GRIGOR'YEVA, V.M.; YERMOLOVA, O.B.

Comparaitve studies on the nontoxic properties of various antibiotics. Antibiotiki 5 no. 5:98-101 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Otdel antibiotikov Gosudarstvennogo kontrol'nogo instituta meditsinskikh biologicheskikh preparatov imeni L.A. Tarasevicha.
(ANTIBIOTICS)

YAKOBSON, L.M.; GRIGOR'YEVA, V.M.

Activity of phenoxymethylpenicillin and benzylpenicillin in the presence of human serum. Antibiotiki 6 no.3:243-246 Mr '61.
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Otdel antibiotikov (rukovoditel' - prof. L.M.Yakobson) Kontrol'nogo instituta meditsinskikh biologicheskikh preparatov imeni A.A. Tarasevicha.

(PENICILLIN)

GRIGOR'YEVA, V. M.

"Biological activity and electrophoretic motility of antibiotics in the presence of human serum and of sera of different species of animals.

report submitted for Antibiotics Cong, Prague, 15-19 Jun 64.

Inst of Prof Tarasevich, Dept of Antibiotics, Moscow.

L 08374-67

ACC NR: AR6028150 SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/005/H079/H079

37

AUTHOR: Grigor'yeva, V. M.; Petukhova, S. V.

TITLE: Methodological hints on the measurement of noise of ultrasonic installations under production conditions

9m

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 5Zh554

REF. SOURCE: Nauchn. raboty in-tov okhrany truda VTSPS, vyp. 6(38), 1965, 55-64

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasonics, acoustic noise, acoustic measurement

ABSTRACT: Measurement conditions are formulated, measuring apparatus is suggested, and a procedure is described for carrying out the measurements and for processing the results. The appendices contain the permissible levels of sound pressures at operating locations of ultrasonic installations (from Gigenich. trebovaniya (Hygiene Requirements) no. 515a - 64), and also the characteristics of measuring instruments and some tables for reference. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20

Card 1/1 nst

GRIGOR'YEVA, V.N.

All-Union Conference of State Sanitation Inspectors on food hygiene.
Gig.i san. no.7:59-60 Jl '53. (MLRA 6:7)
(Food adulteration and inspection)

GRIGOR'YEVA, V.N.; SHEVCHENKO, M.G.; SHILLINGER, Yu.I., kand. med. nauk; ALEKSINA, L.I.; LEBEDEV, Yu.D., red.; SHTENBERG, A.I., prof.; BONDAREV, G.I., red.; LYUDKOVSKAYA, N.I., tekhn. red.

[Collection of directives on the control of chemical poisons used in agriculture] Sbornik ofitsial'nykh materialov po kontroliu za iadokhimikatami, primeniaemymi v sel'skom khoziaistve. Moskva, Medgiz, 1961. 439 p. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Gosudarstvennaya sanitarnaya inspektsiya SSSR (for Grigor'yeva, Shevchenko). 2. Institut pitaniya Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Shillinger). 3. Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sanitarii i gigiyeny im. F.F.Erismana (for Aleksina).
(Agricultural chemicals)

GOLUBEV, V.S.; GRIGOR'YEVA, V.P.

Efficiency of prospecting operations in Bashkiria. Trudy VNII no.33:248-256 '61. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Ufimskiy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.
(Bashkiria—Petroleum geology)

VERSHININ, I.M., red.; MAMUPOVSKIY, N.S., red.; POLYAKOVA, T.P., red.; LOZANSKAYA, L L., red.; GRIGOR'YEVA, V.F., red.

[40 years of Soviet Moldavia; statistical abstract] Sovetskaia Moldaviia za 40 let; statisticheskii sbornik. Kishinev, Gos. stat. izd-vo, 1964. 196 p. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Moldavian S.S.R. TSentral'noye statisticheskoye upravleniye.

GRIGOR'YEVA, V.S., Cand Chem Sci — (diss) " Solid solutions of substitution of certain semiconductor compounds with ZnS structure." Mos, 1959. 12 pp (Acad Sci USSR. Inst of General and Inorganic Chemistry im N.S.Kurnakov). 150 copies (KL,40-59, 101)

GRIGOR'YEVA, V.S.

CARD 1 / 2 PA - 1555

SUBJECT USSR / PHYSICS
AUTHOR GORJUNOVA,N.A., GRIGOR'EVA,V.S.
TITLE On the Arsenoselenides of Gallium.
PERIODICAL Zurn.techn.fis, 26, fasc. 10, 2157-2161 (1956)
Issued: 11 / 1956

The present work investigates the system GaAs - Ga_2Se_3. The composition of the 7 alloys investigated are on the line of the pseudobinary section of the system Ga, As, Se. Investigations were carried out according to the following methods:
1.) X-ray structure phase analysis carried out by means of a DEBYE-SCHERRER chamber with copper radiation and nickel filter shows a distinctly visible system of lines examined (with the exception of the alloy 2 GaAs-Ga_2Se_3); this system of lines is, according to position and intensity, characteristic of the structure of the zinc blende.
2.) The microstructure analysis of ground sections in all cases showed a marked dendrite structure which is characteristic of solid solutions.
3.) The thermal analysis of the system carried out by means of the recording pyrometer by N.S.KURNAKOV characterized the system GaAs-Ga_2Se_3 as one of solid solutions.
4.) Besides, the specific weight of the alloys was examined by the usual pyknometer method.
Discussion of results: A comparison of results obtained by means of the aforementioned methods shows that the investigated system is a number of solid

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GRIGOR YEVA, V. S.

537.312.6

5888. PHOTOELECTRIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SOME COMPOUNDS WITH THE STRUCTURE OF ZINC BLENDE. N.A.Goryunova, V.S.Grigor'eva, B.M.Konovalenko and S.M.Ryvkin.
Zh. tekh. Fiz., Vol. 25, No. 10, 1675-82 (1955). In Russian.

All the compounds investigated, viz. Ga_2Se_3, Ga_2Te_3, $Ga_2Te_3.ZnTe$, $Ga_2Te_3.3ZnTe$, $Ga_2Te_3.9ZnTe$, β-Ga_2S_3, GaSe, GaTe, are semiconductors and are photosensitive. On transition from one substance to another of the same structural type the long-wave limit of the photoconductivity shifts in a regular way and, therefore, also the energy interval corresponding to the width of the prohibited zone. The ever more prevalent ionic character of the bond explains the phenomena. Electrical Research Association

Chem 4 6.080

AUTHOR: Grigor'yeva, V. S. SOV/57-58-8-8/37

TITLE: Solid Solutions in the Ga_2Te_3 . In_2Te_3 System (Tverdyye rastvory v sisteme Ga_2Te_3 . In_2Te_3)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, 1958, Nr 8, pp. 1670 - 1671 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this paper the possibility is proved of the formation of solid substitution solutions in semiconductor compounds with a zincblende defect structure, that is to say in indium and in gallium telluride. In reference 1 it was already assumed that compounds of this type fall to the semiconductor group of the crystallochemical group of diamond-zincblende-wurtzite structure. This was substantiated lateron in references 2 and 3. This is a study of the pseudobinary system $(Ga_xIn_{1-x})_2Te_3$. It was produced from 99,98% pure gallium and 99,9% pure indium. Tellurium with a degree of purity of 99,4% was purified and re-melted by sublimation. The isomorphous mixability was determined by powder X-ray structural analysis of the phases in a Debye-Scherrer chamber. The investigated alloys all exhibit a distinct system of lines which is characteristic of

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zincblende (with the exception of In_2Te_3 where additional lines occur). The specific weight is linearly dependent upon the composition. It well agrees with that computed from X-ray analysis data. The computed identity periods a_w of the unit cell vary gradually from $a_w In_2Te_3$ to $a_w Ga_2Te_3$. This proves in combination with data concerning the specific weight that solid substitution solutions exist in this system in a wide range of concentrations. The identity period versus the composition of the alloy function well agrees with Vegard's law. The conductivity and the photoeffect was measured in a few samples. These measurements were carried out in the laboratory of Professor B.T.Kolomiyets. The conductivity of the alloys of the system in question varies as to pass through a minimum at a ratio of the components of 1:1. From the evidence presented it can be concluded that the pseudobinary system Ga-Te-In passes through a continuous series of solid substitution solutions. All intermediate compounds of this system are semiconductors. I.N.Ageyeva assisted in the X-ray analysis. N.A.Goryunova suggested the problem and supervised the work.

Solid Solutions in the Ga_2Te_3 . In_2Te_3 System SOV/57-58-8-8/37

There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 12 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR (Leningrad Physical-Technical Institute, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: September 18, 1957

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GRIGOR'YEVA, V.S.

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/6181

Ural'skoye soveshchaniye po spektroskopii. 3d, Sverdlovsk, 1960. Materialy (Materials of the Third Ural Conference on Spectroscopy) Sverdlovsk, Metallurgizdat, 1962. 197 p. Errata slip inserted. 3000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Institut fiziki metallov Akademii nauk SSSR. Komissiya po spektroskopii; and Ural'skiy dom tekhniki VSNTO.

Eds. (Title page): G. P. Skornyakov, A. B. Shayevich, and S. G. Bogomolov; Ed.: Gennadiy Pavlovich Skornyakov; Ed. of Publishing House: M. L. Kryzhova; Tech. Ed.: N. T. Mal'kova.

PURPOSE: The book, a collection of articles, is intended for staff members of spectral analysis laboratories in industry and scientific research organizations, as well as for students of related disciplines and for technologists utilizing analytical results.

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Materials of the Third Ural Conference (Cont.) SOV/6181

COVERAGE: The collection presents theoretical and practical problems of the application of atomic and molecular spectral analysis in controlling the chemical composition of various materials in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, geology, chemical industry, and medicine. The authors express their thanks to G. V. Chentsova for help in preparing the materials for the press. References follow the individual articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

S/137/62/000/011/019/045
A052/A101

AUTHORS: Goryunova, N. A., Grigor'yeva, V. S., Sharavskiy, P. V. Osnach, L. A.

TITLE: Solid solutions in the InAs-HgTe system

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 11, 1962, 17 - 18, abstract 11I132 (In collection: "Fizika". Leningrad, 1962, 7 - 10)

TEXT: The possibility of the solid solution formation according to the type of heterovalence substitution on the base of semiconducting compounds InAs and HgTe was studied. The boundaries of the phase homogeneity were determined. 9 alloys of the quasibinary cross section of InAs-HgTe were investigated in intervals of 15% by composition. The alloys were prepared from 99.99% pure initial material fused in evacuated quartz ampoules, diffusion-annealed at 570 - 600° C during 550 - 600 hours and investigated microscopically and partly by means of thermal and X-ray analyses and by measuring microhardness. In the InAs-HgTe system, formation of a continuous series of solid solutions was established in a wide concentration range with a Zn-blende structure and a lattice parameter varying by linear law in transition from InAs (a=6.04 kX) to HgTe (a=6.46 kX).
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Solid solutions in the InAs-HgTe system

There are 12 references.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

3/137/62/000/011/019/045
A052/A101

Z. Rogachevskaya

Card 2/2

BATSANOV, S.S.; GOROGOTSKAYA, L.I.; GRIGOR'YEVA, V.S.

Mixed manganese thiocyanates. Izv. SO AN SSSR no.3 Ser. khim. nauk no.1:38-47 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

(Manganese salts) (Thiocyanates)

GONCHAROV, P.I.; LESNYKH, V.I.; GRIGOR'YEVA, V.S., laborant

Chemical color reaction for diagnosing hog cholera. Veterinariia 40 no.2:73-74 F '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Nachal'nik veterinarnogo otdela Voronezhskoy oblastnoy veterinarno-bakteriologicheskoy laboratorii (for Goncharov). 2. Starshiy veterinarnyy vrach-epizootolog Voronezhskoy oblastnoy veterinarno-bakteriologicheskoy laboratorii (for Lesnykh). 3. Lisinskaya mezhrayonnaya veterinarno-bakteriologicheskaya laboratoriya (for Grigor'yeva).

L 12651-65 EWT(m)/EWP(b) ASD(a)-5/AFWL/ESD(t) RDW/JD/MLK
ACCESSION NR: AT4044564 S/0000/64/000/000/0077/0081

AUTHOR: Vaypolin, A.A., Grigor'yeva, V.S.

TITLE: Solid solutions in the gallium selenide-indium selenide

SOURCE: AN MolSSR. Institut fiziki i matematiki. Issledovaniya po poluprovodnikam; novy*ye poluprovodnikovy*ye materialy* (Semiconductor research; new semiconductor materials). Kishinev, Gos. izd-vo Kartya Moldovenyaske, 1964, 77-81

TOPIC TAGS: gallium selenide, indium selenide, ternary solid solution, semiconductor

ABSTRACT: The Ga_2Se_3 - In_2Se_3 system was studied in a wide range of concentrations (0-100 mol. % of the former, and 12.5 - 100 mol. % of the latter) to determine the region of homogeneity of the ternary system and the mechanism of interaction of the components. $7Ga_2Se_3 \cdot In_2Se_3$, $3Ga_2Se_3 \cdot In_2Se_3$, $7Ga_2Se_3 \cdot 3In_2Se_3$, $Ga_2Se_3 \cdot 2In_2Se_3$, $29Ga_2Se_3$-$21In_2Se_3$, $Ga_2Se_3 \cdot In_2Se_3$, $Ga_2Se_3 \cdot 2In_2Se_3$, $Ga_2Se_3 \cdot 3In_2Se_3$, $Ga_2Se_3 \cdot 7In_2Se_3$, $Ga_2Se_3 \cdot 19In_2Se_3$, α-In_2Se_3, and β-In_2Se_3 were prepared by fusing the elements and were examined structurally by x-ray. The formation of homogeneous ternary phases with morphotropic structural transition was established in all the specimens, most of which were found to be

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close to a state of structural equilibrium. The unordered structure of Ga_2Se_3 experiences successive transition via a partially ordered structure resembling one of the wurtzite type into an ordered structure of β-In_2Se_3 as the amount of selenide in the system increases. "The authors thank N. A. Goryunova, doctor of chemical sciences, who evaluated the results and gave valuable advice". Orig art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki i matematiki AN Mol SSR (Institute of Physics and Mathematics, AN Mol. SSR)

SUBMITTED: 13Dec63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IC, EC

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 002

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